

US008000221B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Walton et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,000,221 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 16, 2011**

(54) **ADAPTIVE PILOT INSERTION FOR A MIMO-OFDM SYSTEM**

(75) Inventors: **Jay Rodney Walton**, Carlisle, MA (US);
Mark S. Wallace, Bedford, MA (US)

(73) Assignee: **QUALCOMM, Incorporated**, San Diego, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 1384 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/896,277**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 20, 2004**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2006/0018287 A1 Jan. 26, 2006

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H04J 9/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **370/204; 370/208**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **370/203, 370/204, 208**
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,636,524	A *	1/1972	Holland	.....	370/521
4,949,250	A *	8/1990	Bhandarkar et al.	.....	712/208
5,548,811	A	8/1996	Kumagai et al.		
6,370,156	B2	4/2002	Spruyt et al.		
6,441,786	B1 *	8/2002	Jasper et al.	.....	342/383
6,445,693	B1 *	9/2002	Sarraf et al.	.....	370/343
6,490,265	B1 *	12/2002	Sasaki et al.	.....	370/342
6,539,211	B1 *	3/2003	Abrishamkar et al.	....	455/161.2
6,567,387	B1 *	5/2003	Dulin et al.	.....	370/329
6,707,856	B1	3/2004	Gardner et al.		
7,039,412	B2	5/2006	Sandhu et al.		
7,065,060	B2	6/2006	Yun et al.		
7,145,959	B2	12/2006	Harel et al.		

7,310,304	B2	12/2007	Mody et al.		
7,406,104	B2	7/2008	Yang et al.		
2001/0014101	A1	8/2001	Spruyt et al.		
2002/0039355	A1 *	4/2002	Yun et al.	.....	370/318
2002/0059614	A1 *	5/2002	Lipsanen et al.	.....	725/75
2002/0163879	A1	11/2002	Li et al.		

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 101 41 971 3/2003

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Preliminary Examination Report—PCT/US05/023979—International Search Authority, US Patent Office, Jun. 13, 2007.

(Continued)

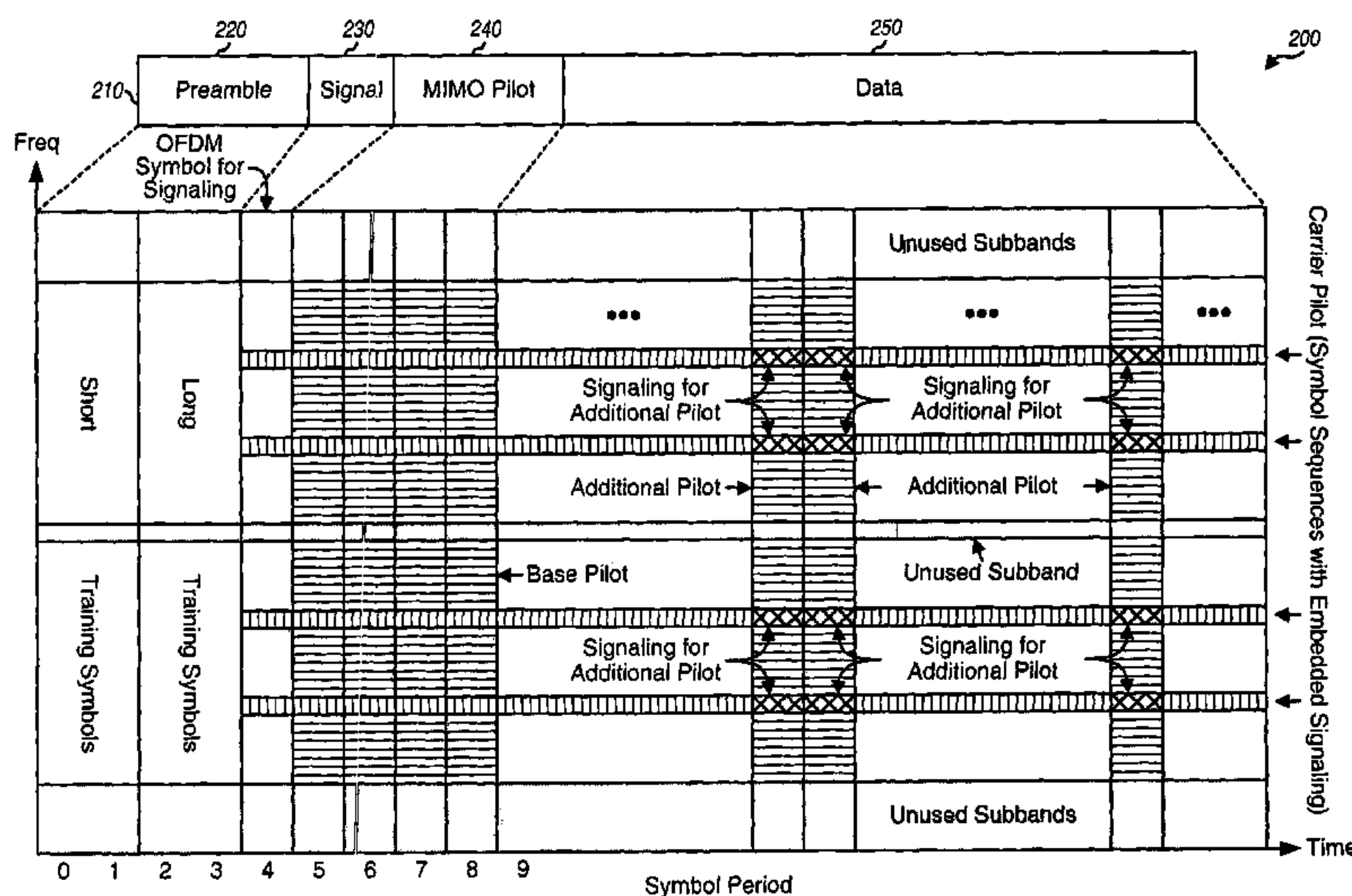
Primary Examiner — Andrew Lai

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Thien T. Nguyen; James H. Yancey, Jr.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A transmitting entity transmits a “base” pilot in each protocol data unit (PDU). A receiving entity is able to derive a sufficiently accurate channel response estimate of a MIMO channel with the base pilot under nominal (or most) channel conditions. The transmitting entity selectively transmits an additional pilot if and as needed, e.g., based on channel conditions and/or other factors. The additional pilot may be adaptively inserted in almost any symbol period in the PDU. The receiving entity is able to derive an improved channel response estimate with the additional pilot. The transmitting entity sends signaling to indicate that additional pilot is being sent. This signaling may be embedded within pilot symbols sent on a set of pilot subbands used for a carrier pilot that is transmitted across most of the PDU. The signaling indicates whether additional pilot is being sent and possibly other pertinent information.

16 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2002/0172308	A1*	11/2002	Harel et al.	375/347
2002/0181390	A1*	12/2002	Mody et al.	370/208
2003/0072395	A1	4/2003	Jia et al.	
2004/0082356	A1	4/2004	Walton et al.	
2004/0101046	A1	5/2004	Yang et al.	
2004/0179492	A1	9/2004	Zhang et al.	
2005/0136933	A1*	6/2005	Sandhu et al.	455/450

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	A 1 083 719	3/2001
JP	2000-504163	4/2000
JP	2000-511753	9/2000
KR	2003-0007481	1/2003
WO	WO 03/034646	4/2003
WO	WO 2004/038988	5/2004
WO	WO 2005/018180	2/2005

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Preliminary Report on Patentability—PCT/US05/023979—International Preliminary Examining Authority, European Patent Office, Nov. 16, 2006.
International Search Report—PCT/US05/023979—International Search Authority, European Patent Office, Feb. 15, 2006.
Partial International Search Report—PCT/US05/023979—International Search Authority, European Patent Office, Nov. 8, 2005.
Written Opinion- PCT/US05/023979- International Search Authority, European Patent Office, Feb. 15, 2006.
IEEE Std 802.11a-1999; “Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications: High Speed Physical Layer in the 5 GHz Band” (Sep. 16, 1999).

* cited by examiner

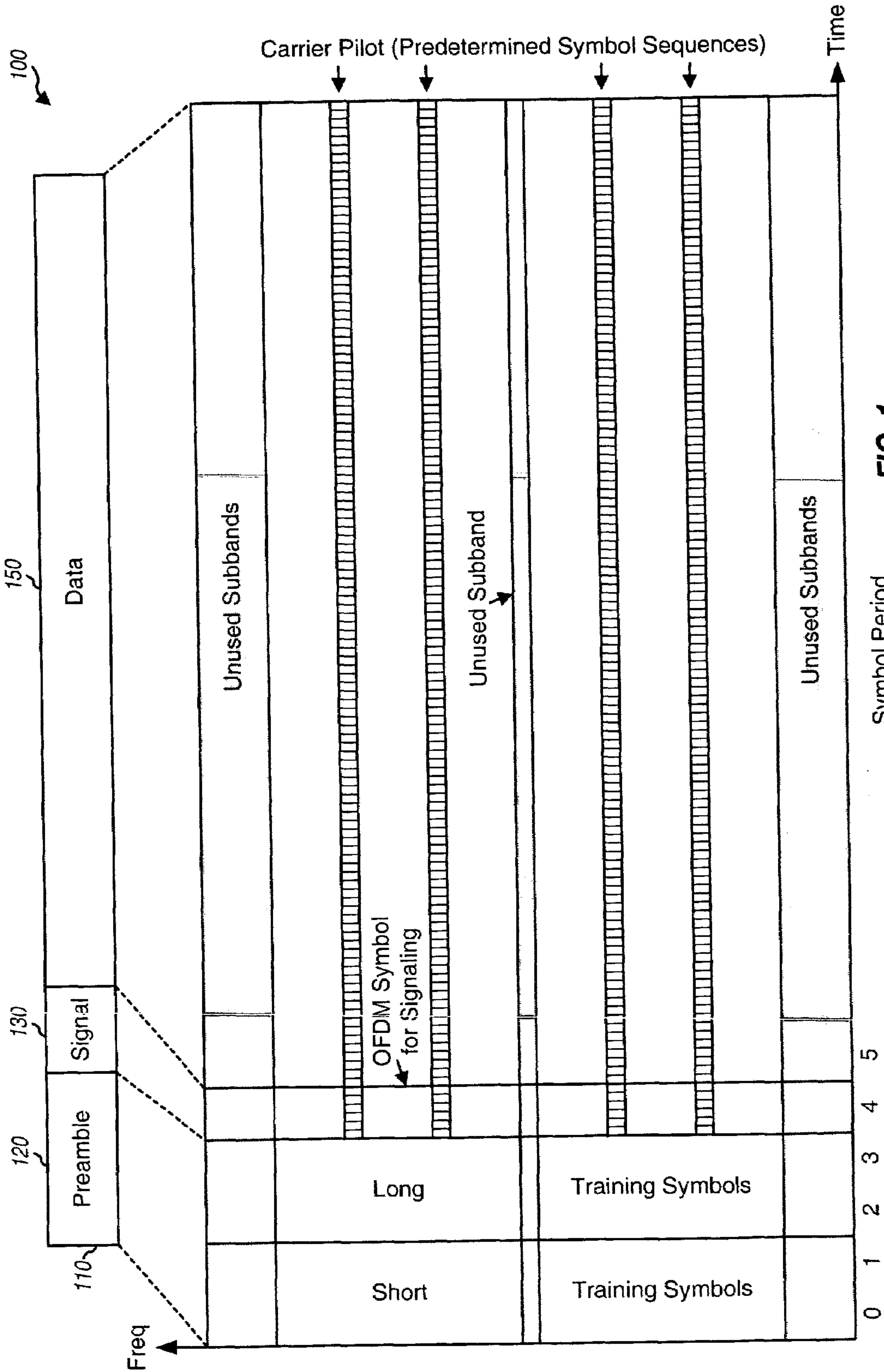


FIG. 1

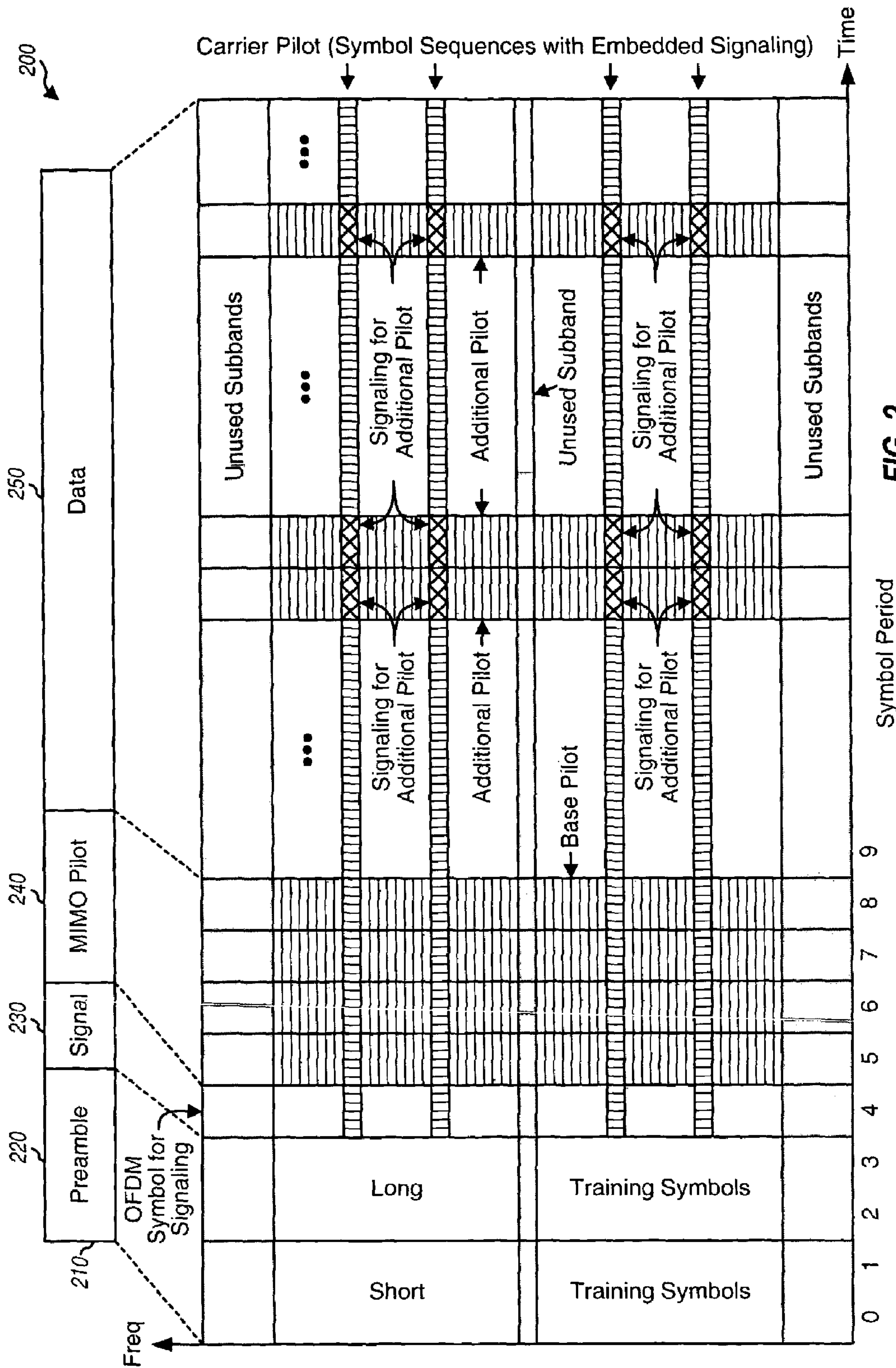


FIG. 2

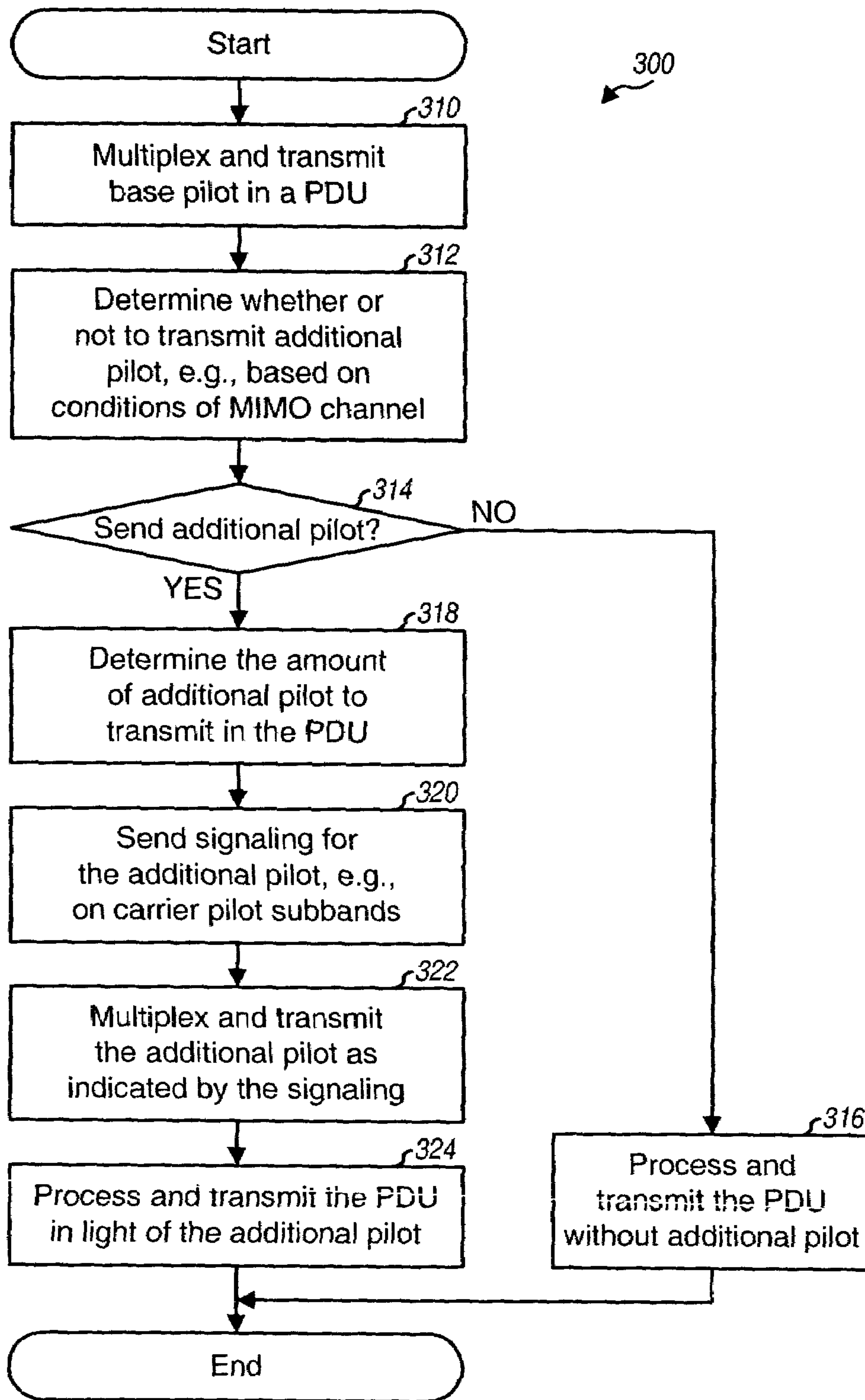


FIG. 3

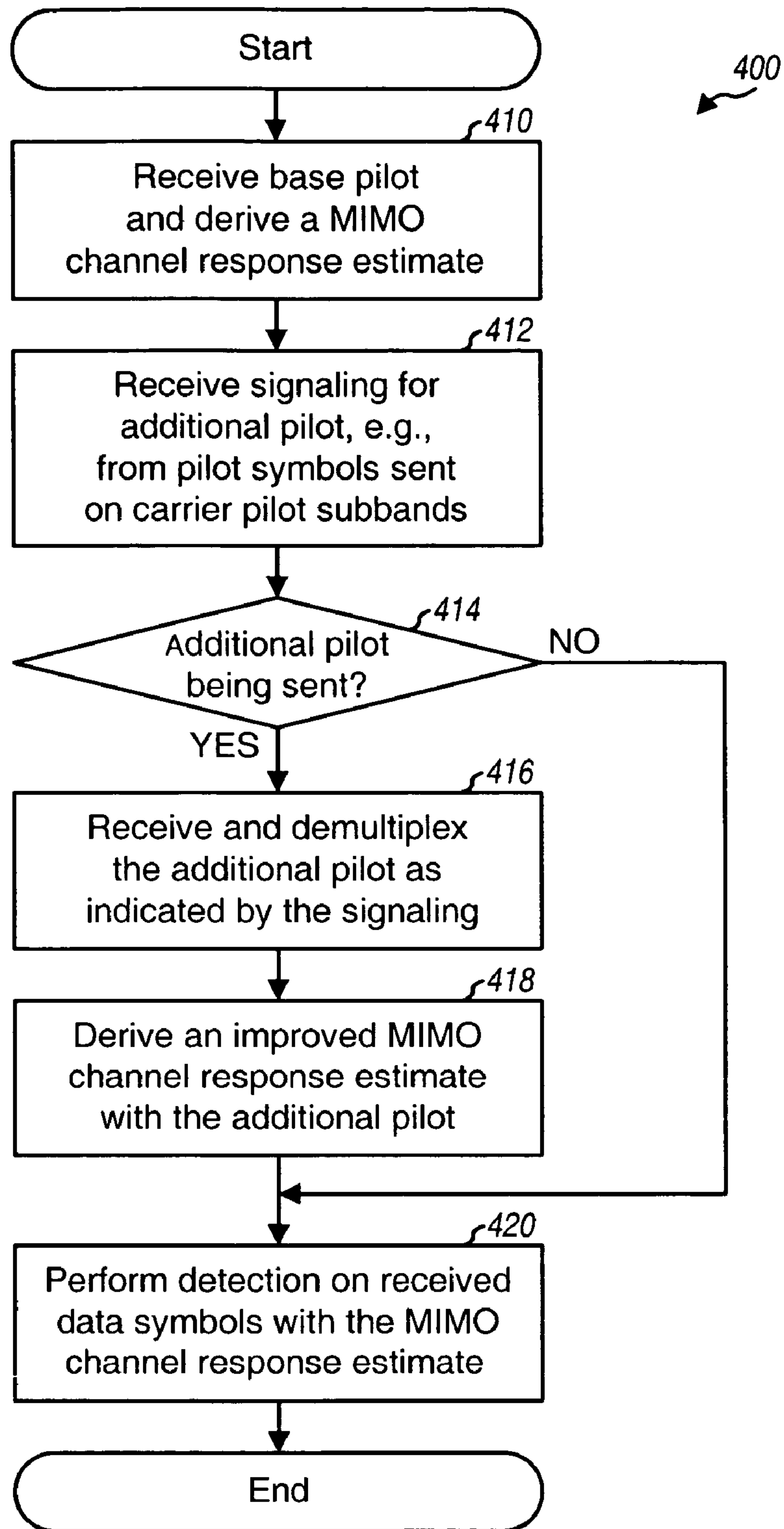


FIG. 4

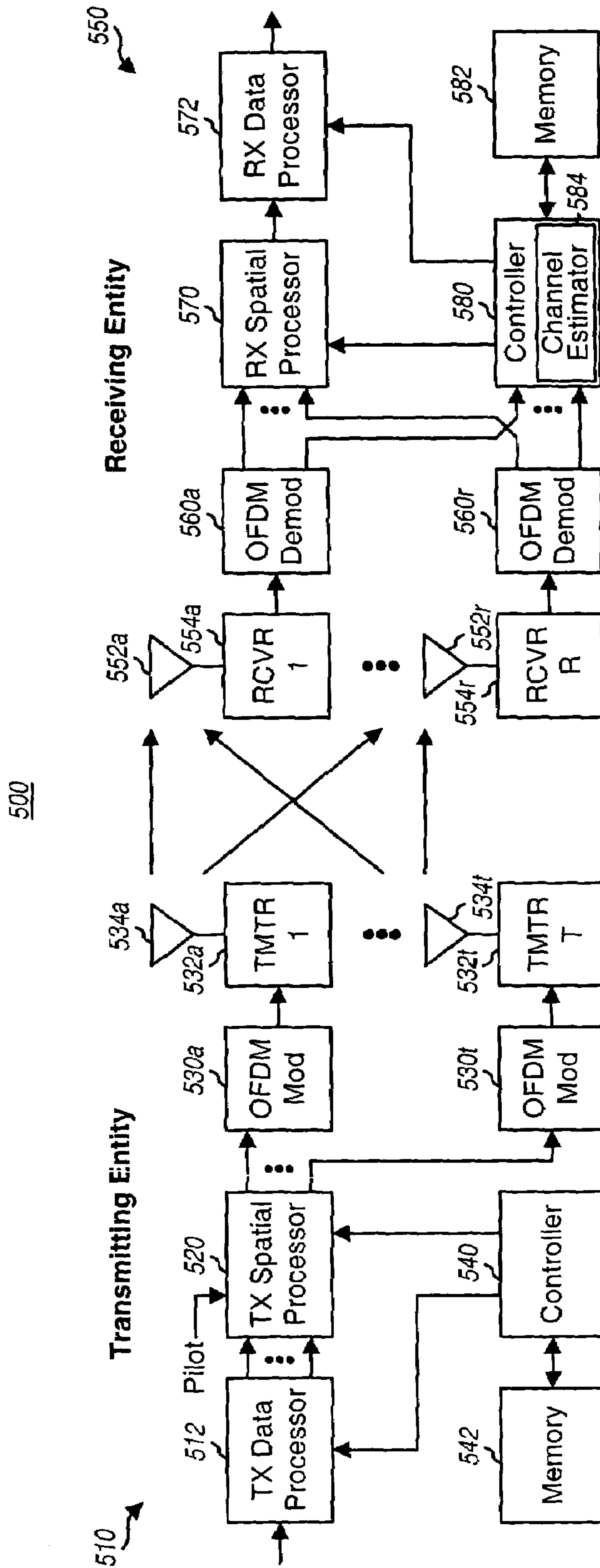


FIG. 5

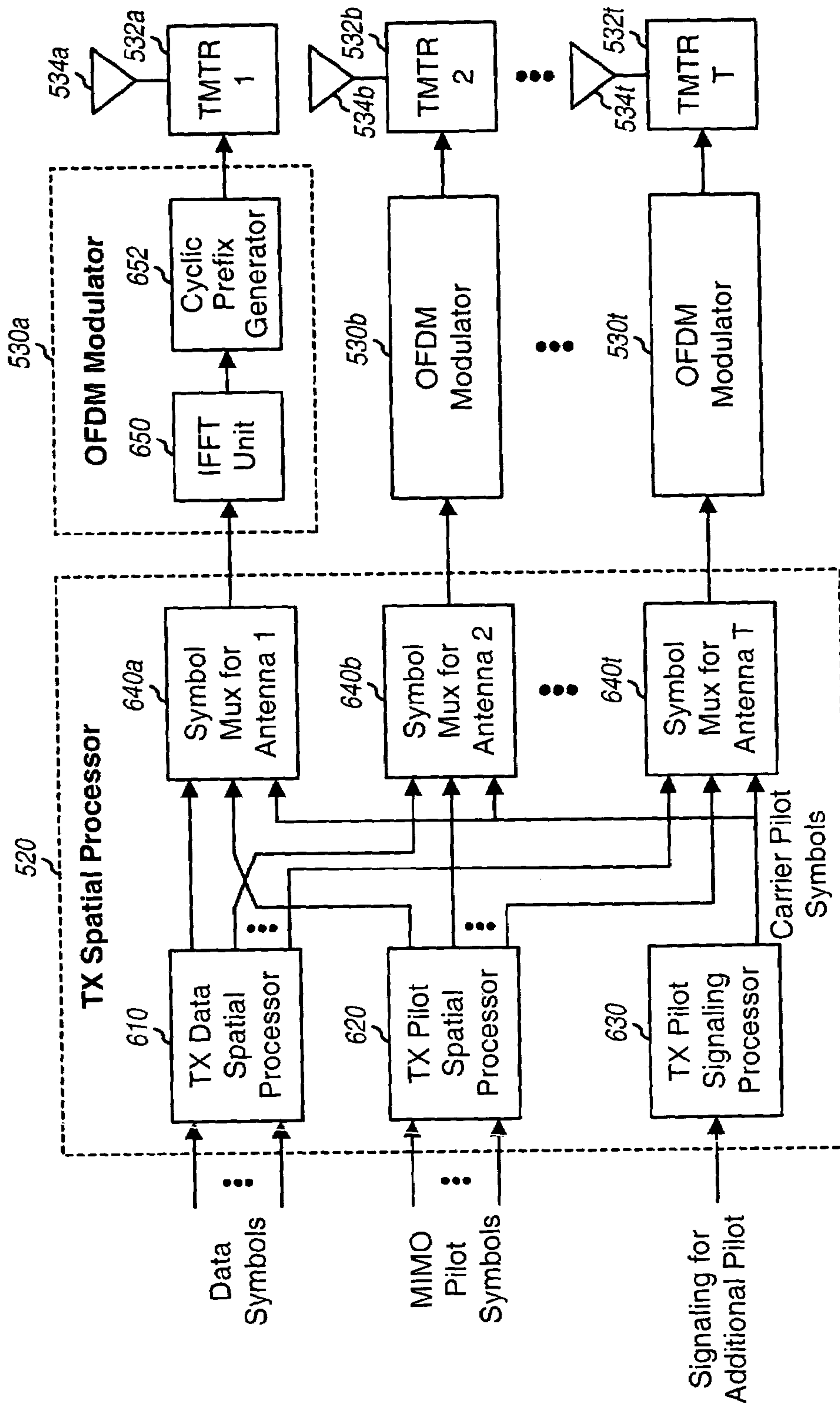


FIG. 6

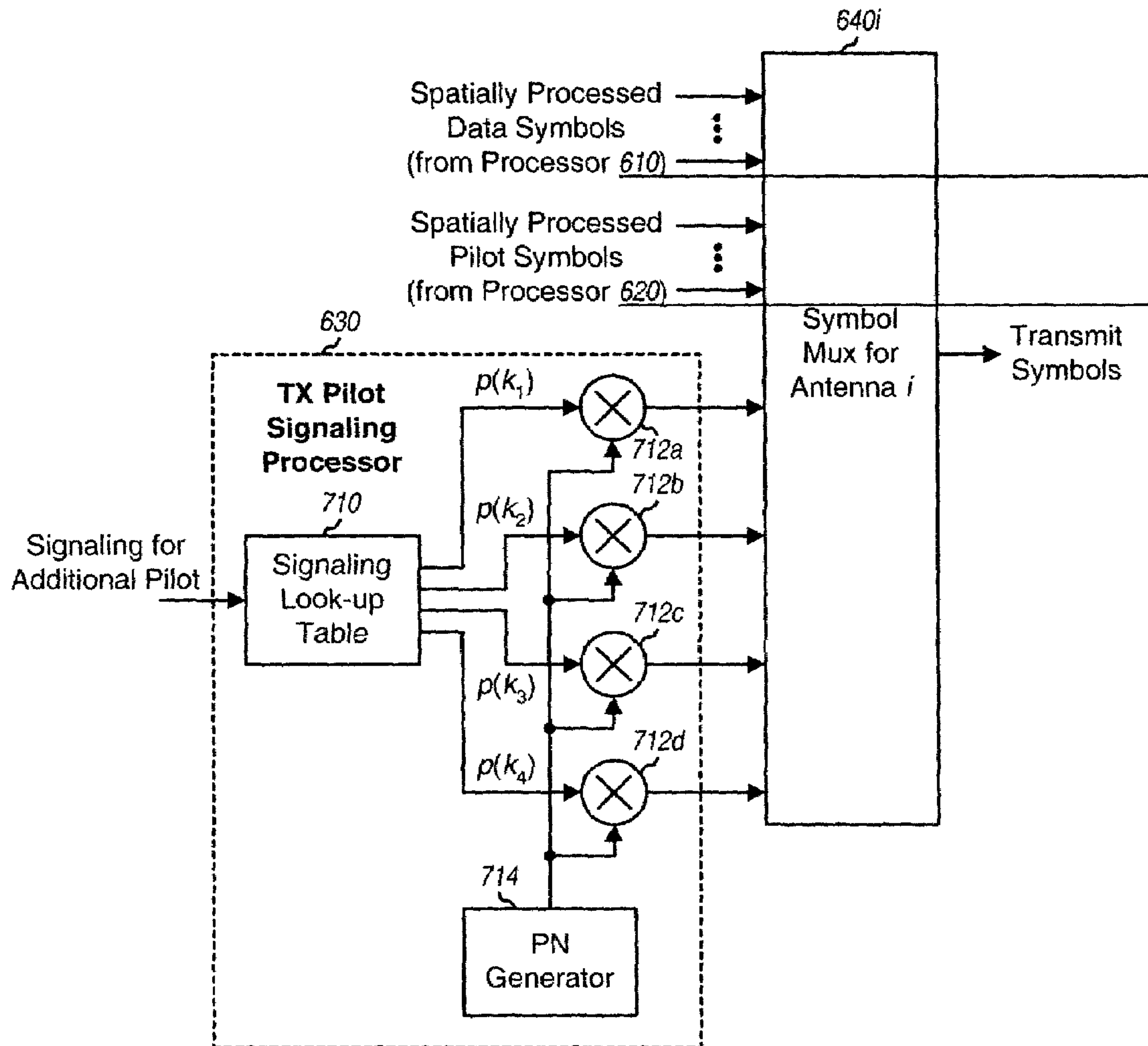


FIG. 7

ADAPTIVE PILOT INSERTION FOR A MIMO-OFDM SYSTEM

BACKGROUND

I. Field

The present invention relates generally to communication, and more specifically to techniques for transmitting pilot and signaling in a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) communication system.

II. Background

A MIMO system employs multiple (T) transmit antennas at a transmitting entity and multiple (R) receive antennas at a receiving entity for data transmission. A MIMO channel formed by the T transmit antennas and R receive antennas may be decomposed into S spatial channels, where $S \leq \min\{T, R\}$. The S spatial channels may be used to transmit data in parallel to achieve higher throughput and/or redundantly to achieve greater reliability.

Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is a multi-carrier modulation technique that effectively partitions the overall system bandwidth into multiple (K) orthogonal frequency subbands. These subbands are also referred to as tones, subcarriers, bins, and frequency channels. With OFDM, each subband is associated with a respective subcarrier that may be modulated with data. Up to K modulation symbols may be sent on the K subbands in each symbol period.

A MIMO-OFDM system is a MIMO system that utilizes OFDM. The MIMO-OFDM system has S spatial channels for each of the K subbands. Each spatial channel of each subband may be called a "transmission channel" and may be used to transmit one modulation symbol in each symbol period. Each transmission channel may experience various deleterious channel conditions such as, e.g., fading, multipath, and interference effects. The S·K transmission channels of the MIMO channel may also experience different channel conditions and may be associated with different complex gains and signal-to-noise-and-interference ratios (SNRs).

To achieve high performance, it is often necessary to characterize the MIMO channel. For example, the transmitting entity may need an estimate of the MIMO channel response to perform spatial processing (described below) in order to transmit data to the receiving entity. The receiving entity typically needs an estimate of the MIMO channel response to perform receiver spatial processing on signals received from the transmitting entity in order to recover the transmitted data.

The transmitting entity normally transmits a pilot to assist the receiving entity in performing a number of functions. The pilot is typically composed of known modulation symbols that are transmitted in a known manner. The receiving entity may use the pilot for channel estimation, timing and frequency acquisition, data detection, and so on. Since the pilot represents overhead in the system, it is desirable to minimize the amount of system resources used to transmit the pilot. The system may thus employ a pilot structure that provides an adequate amount of pilot for most receiving entities under normal (or most) channel conditions. However, this pilot structure may be inadequate for certain receiving entities observing adverse channel conditions.

There is therefore a need in the art for techniques to transmit pilot for various channel conditions.

SUMMARY

Techniques to adaptively and flexibly transmit additional pilot, e.g., based on channel conditions and/or other factors,

in order to achieve good performance are described herein. A transmitting entity transmits a "base" pilot in each protocol data unit (PDU). A receiving entity is able to derive a sufficiently accurate channel response estimate of a MIMO channel between the transmitting and receiving entities with the base pilot under nominal (or most) channel conditions. The transmitting entity selectively transmits an additional pilot if and as needed, e.g., based on the channel conditions and/or other factors. The additional pilot may be adaptively inserted in any symbol period in the PDU, except for symbol periods with other designated transmissions. The receiving entity is able to derive an improved channel response estimate with the additional pilot. The base pilot represents a fixed overhead and is selected to provide good performance under nominal (or most) channel conditions. The additional pilot may be sent when needed and may provide good performance for adverse channel conditions, without having to incur a fixed and high overhead for the pilot.

The transmitting entity sends signaling to indicate that additional pilot is being sent. This signaling may be conveniently embedded within a carrier pilot that is transmitted on a designated set of P subbands across most of the PDU (e.g., P=4). A set of P pilot symbols is sent on the set of P subbands in each symbol period in which the carrier pilot is transmitted. Different sets of P pilot symbols may be formed for different signaling values, e.g., one signaling value to indicate that data symbols are being transmitted on the remaining usable subbands, another signaling value to indicate that additional pilot symbols are being transmitted, and so on. The signaling for the additional pilot may be sent by selecting the proper set of P pilot symbols and sending these P pilot symbols on the P subbands used for the carrier pilot. The additional pilot and its signaling may thus be selectively and concurrently sent in almost any symbol period in the PDU. The signaling for the additional pilot may also be sent in some other manners.

Various aspects and embodiments of the invention are described in further detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an OFDM subband structure used by IEEE 802.11a;

FIG. 2 shows an exemplary PDU format suitable for a MIMO system;

FIG. 3 shows a process to transmit an additional pilot;

FIG. 4 shows a process to receive and utilize the additional pilot;

FIG. 5 shows a block diagram of a transmitting entity and a receiving entity;

FIG. 6 shows a block diagram of a transmit (TX) spatial processor; and

FIG. 7 shows a block diagram of a TX pilot signaling processor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The word "exemplary" is used herein to mean "serving as an example, instance, or illustration." Any embodiment described herein as "exemplary" is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments.

The pilot transmission and signaling techniques described herein may be used for a single-input single-output (SISO) system, a single-input multiple-output (SIMO) system, a multiple-input single-output (MISO) system, and a MIMO system. These techniques may be used for an OFDM-based system and for other multi-carrier communication systems. These techniques may also be used with various OFDM sub-

band structures. For clarity, these techniques are specifically described below for a MIMO-OFDM system utilizing the OFDM subband structure defined by IEEE 802.11a.

The IEEE 802.11 OFDM subband structure partitions the overall system bandwidth into 64 orthogonal subbands (i.e., $K=64$), which are assigned indices of -32 to $+31$. Of these 64 subbands, 48 subbands with indices of $\pm\{1, \dots, 6, 8, \dots, 20, 22, \dots, 26\}$ may be used for data and pilot transmission and are called “data” subbands, 4 subbands with indices of $\pm\{7, 21\}$ may be used for a carrier pilot and possibly signaling and are called “pilot” subbands, the DC subband with index of 0 is not used, and the 11 remaining subbands are also not used and serve as guard subbands. Thus, the 64 total subbands include 52 “usable” subbands composed of the 48 data subbands and the 4 pilot subbands and 12 “unused” subbands. This OFDM subband structure is described in a document for IEEE Standard 802.11a entitled “Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications: High-speed Physical Layer in the 5 GHz Band,” September 1999, which is publicly available. In general, an OFDM-based system may utilize any OFDM subband structure with any number of data, pilot, and guard subbands.

FIG. 1 shows a PDU format **100** defined by IEEE 802.11 and suitable for use for various communication systems. At a physical (PHY) layer in the protocol stack for IEEE 802.11, data is processed and transmitted in PHY protocol data units (PPDUs), which are also called “PDUs” herein for simplicity. Each PDU **110** for IEEE 802.11 includes a preamble section **120**, a signal section **130**, and a data section **150**. Preamble section **120** carries short and long training symbols that are described below. Signal section **130** carries one OFDM symbol for signaling for the PDU. Data section **150** carries a variable number of OFDM symbols for traffic/packet data for the PDU. The length of data section **150** is indicated by the signaling in signal section **130**.

Preamble section **120** carries ten short training symbols sent in two OFDM symbol periods followed by two long training symbols sent in two OFDM symbol periods. Four short training symbols are formed by performing an inverse discrete Fourier transform (IDFT) on a specific set of 12 pilot symbols sent on 12 subbands with indices of $\{-24, -20, -16, -12, -8, -4, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, \text{ and } 24\}$. A “pilot symbol” is a modulation symbol for pilot and is typically known a priori by both the transmitting and receiving entities. The same set of 12 pilot symbols is used for all short training symbols. Each long training symbol is formed by performing an IDFT on a specific set of 52 pilot symbols sent on the 52 usable subbands. The same set of 52 pilot symbols is also used for both long training symbols. A receiving entity may use the short training symbols for signal detection, coarse frequency offset estimation, timing synchronization, automatic gain control (AGC), and so on. The receiving entity may use the long training symbols for channel estimation, fine frequency offset estimation, and so on.

Signaling and data are sent on the 48 data subbands in signal section **130** and data section **150**, respectively. A carrier pilot is sent on the four pilot subbands in the signal and data sections. The carrier pilot is composed of four pilot symbols that are sent on the four pilot subbands across the signal and data sections. Prior to transmission, the pilot symbol for each pilot subband is multiplied with a 127-chip circularly extended pseudo-random number (PN) sequence to generate a predetermined symbol sequence for that pilot subband. The receiving entity may use the carrier pilot to track the phase of a carrier signal across the signal and data sections.

The pilot structure shown in FIG. 1 comprises ten short training symbols, two long training symbols, and the carrier pilot. This pilot structure is generally suitable for a SISO system.

A MIMO system may utilize different types of pilot to support various functions needed for proper system operation, such as timing and frequency acquisition, channel estimation, calibration, and so on. Table 1 lists four types of pilot and their short description. A pilot is also called a “reference”, and these two terms are often used interchangeably.

TABLE 1

Pilot Types	
Pilot Type	Description
Beacon Pilot	A pilot transmitted from all transmit antennas and used for timing and frequency acquisition.
Unsteered MIMO Pilot	A pilot transmitted from all transmit antennas and used for channel estimation, with the pilot transmission from each transmit antenna being identifiable by a receiving entity.
Steered MIMO Pilot	A pilot transmitted on “eigenmodes” of a MIMO channel and used for channel estimation and possibly rate control.
Carrier Pilot	A pilot used for phase tracking of a carrier signal.

The unsteered and steered MIMO pilots are described in detail below.

FIG. 2 shows an exemplary PDU format **200** suitable for the MIMO system. A PDU **210** for this format includes a preamble section **220**, a signal section **230**, a MIMO pilot section **240**, and a data section **250**. Preamble section **220** carries the beacon pilot. For the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the beacon pilot is composed of ten short training symbols and two long training symbols. Preamble section **220** is thus similar to preamble section **120** in FIG. 1. Signal section **230** carries signaling for PDU **210** and may include (1) a field that indicates whether the PDU has format **200** or some other format (e.g., format **100**) and (2) a field that indicates the length of MIMO pilot section **240**. MIMO pilot section **240** carries a “base” MIMO pilot, which may be unsteered or steered. The base MIMO pilot is typically sent in each PDU and may be transmitted in the same manner as the data in the PDU. Data section **250** carries the data for PDU **210**. A carrier pilot is sent on the four pilot subbands in signal section **230**, MIMO pilot section **240**, and data section **250**. A PDU may also be called a packet, a data unit, a frame, a slot, a block, or some other terminology.

PDU format **200** includes an exemplary pilot structure for the MIMO system. To minimize overhead, the pilot structure may include a minimal (or nominal) amount of pilot (the base pilot) needed for proper system operation under normal channel conditions. For example, MIMO pilot section **240** may carry T OFDM symbols for the MIMO pilot for T transmit antennas. Additional pilot may be adaptively inserted and sent if and as needed in order to achieve improved performance. The additional pilot may be beneficial under certain adverse channel conditions such as increased fade rates due to Doppler effect, changing interference and/or jamming characteristics, and so on. The additional pilot may also be sent based on other factors, e.g., if the PDU is for a retransmission because an acknowledgment (ACK) was not received for a prior transmission of the PDU. The additional pilot may be inserted in the data section of the PDU. Signaling to indicate transmission of the additional pilot may be efficiently embedded within the carrier pilot, as described below, or sent in signal section **230**.

5

A MIMO channel between a transmitting entity and a receiving entity may be characterized by an $R \times T$ channel response matrix $\underline{H}(k)$ for each subband k , which may be expressed as:

$$\underline{H}(k) = \begin{bmatrix} h_{1,1}(k) & h_{1,2}(k) & \cdots & h_{1,T}(k) \\ h_{2,1}(k) & h_{2,2}(k) & \cdots & h_{2,T}(k) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{R,1}(k) & h_{R,2}(k) & \cdots & h_{R,T}(k) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ for } k = 1 \dots K, \quad \text{Eq (1)}$$

where entry $h_{i,j}(k)$, for $i=1 \dots R$ and $j=1 \dots T$, denotes the coupling or complex channel gain between transmit antenna j and receive antenna i for subband k . For simplicity, the MIMO channel is assumed to be full rank with $S=T \leq R$.

The receiving entity may obtain an estimate of $\underline{H}(k)$ for each subband k based on an unsteered MIMO pilot sent by the transmitting entity. The unsteered MIMO pilot comprises T pilot transmissions sent from T transmit antennas, where the pilot transmission from each transmit antenna is identifiable by the receiving entity. This may be achieved by sending the pilot transmission for each transmit antenna with a different orthogonal (e.g., Walsh) sequence using code multiplexing, on a different subband using subband multiplexing, in a different symbol period using time multiplexing, and so on. An unsteered MIMO pilot sent using code multiplexing may be expressed as:

$$\underline{x}_{pilot}^u(k,n) = \underline{W}(n) \cdot \underline{p}(k,n), \text{ for } k \in K_u, \quad \text{Eq (2)}$$

where

$\underline{p}(k,n)$ is a vector of T pilot symbols to be sent from the T transmit antennas on subband k in symbol period n ;

$\underline{W}(n)$ is a diagonal Walsh matrix for the T transmit antennas in symbol period n ;

$\underline{x}_{pilot}^u(k,n)$ is a vector of transmit symbols for the unsteered MIMO pilot for subband k in symbol period n ; and

K_u is a set of subbands on which the unsteered MIMO pilot is sent.

A “transmit symbol” is a symbol to be sent from a transmit antenna. The same Walsh matrix $\underline{W}(n)$ may be used for all subbands and may thus not be a function of subband index k .

As an example, if $T=4$, then the four transmit antennas may be assigned four Walsh sequences of $\underline{W}_1=\{1, 1, 1, 1\}$, $\underline{W}_2=\{1, -1, 1, -1\}$, $\underline{W}_3=\{1, 1, -1, -1\}$, and $\underline{W}_4=\{1, -1, -1, 1\}$. Walsh matrix $\underline{W}(1)$ then contains the first element of the four Walsh sequences along its diagonal, $\underline{W}(2)$ contains the second element of the four Walsh sequences, $\underline{W}(3)$ contains the third element of the four Walsh sequences, and $\underline{W}(4)$ contains the fourth element of the four Walsh sequences. The four Walsh matrices $\underline{W}(1)$ through $\underline{W}(4)$ may be used in four symbol periods to transmit the unsteered MIMO pilot. In general, a complete unsteered MIMO pilot may be sent in T (consecutive or non-consecutive) symbol periods with code multiplexing, or one symbol period for each chip of the orthogonal sequence. Upon receiving the complete unsteered MIMO pilot, the receiving entity may perform the complementary processing on the received pilot to estimate $\underline{H}(k)$.

The transmitting entity may transmit data on S eigenmodes of the channel response matrix $\underline{H}(k)$ for each subband k to achieve improved performance. The channel response matrix $\underline{H}(k)$ for each subband k may be “diagonalized” to obtain the S eigenmodes of the MIMO channel for that subband. This diagonalization may be achieved by performing either singular value decomposition of $\underline{H}(k)$ or eigenvalue decomposition of a correlation matrix of $\underline{H}(k)$, which is $\underline{R}(k) = \underline{H}^H(k) \cdot \underline{H}(k)$,

6

where \underline{H}^H denotes the conjugate transpose of \underline{H} . The singular value decomposition of $\underline{H}(k)$ may be expressed as:

$$\underline{H}(k) = \underline{U}(k) \cdot \underline{\Sigma}(k) \cdot \underline{V}^H(k), \quad \text{Eq (3)}$$

where

$\underline{U}(k)$ is an $R \times R$ unitary matrix of left eigenvectors of $\underline{H}(k)$;

$\underline{\Sigma}(k)$ is an $R \times T$ diagonal matrix of singular values of $\underline{H}(k)$; and

$\underline{V}(k)$ is a $T \times T$ unitary matrix of right eigenvectors of $\underline{H}(k)$.

A unitary matrix \underline{M} is characterized by the property $\underline{M}^H \underline{M} = \underline{I}$, where \underline{I} is the identity matrix. The columns of a unitary matrix are orthogonal to one another. The transmitting entity may use the right eigenvectors in $\underline{V}(k)$ for spatial processing to transmit data on the S eigenmodes of $\underline{H}(k)$. The receiving entity may use the left eigenvectors in $\underline{U}(k)$ for receiver spatial processing to recover the data transmitted on the S eigenmodes of $\underline{H}(k)$. The diagonal matrix $\underline{\Sigma}(k)$ contains non-negative real values along the diagonal and zeros elsewhere. These diagonal entries are referred to as singular values of $\underline{H}(k)$ and represent the channel gains for the S eigenmodes of $\underline{H}(k)$. Singular value decomposition is described by Gilbert Strang in “Linear Algebra and Its Applications,” Second Edition, Academic Press, 1980.

The transmitting entity may transmit a steered MIMO pilot as follows:

$$\underline{x}_{pilot,m}^s(k) = \underline{v}_m(k) \cdot p_m(k), \text{ for } k \in K_s, \quad \text{Eq (4)}$$

where

$\underline{v}_m(k)$ is the m -th eigenvector/column of $\underline{V}(k)$;

$p_m(k)$ is a pilot symbol to be transmitted on the m -th eigenmode of $\underline{H}(k)$;

$\underline{x}_{pilot,m}^s(k)$ is a transmit vector for the steered MIMO pilot for the m -th eigenmode of $\underline{H}(k)$; and

K_s is a set of subbands on which the steered MIMO pilot is sent.

The received steered MIMO pilot at the receiving entity may be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{r}_{pilot,m}^s(k) &= \underline{H}(k) \cdot \underline{x}_{pilot,m}^s(k) + \underline{n}(k), \\ &= \underline{U}(k) \cdot \underline{\Sigma}(k) \cdot \underline{V}^H(k) \cdot \underline{v}_m(k) \cdot p_m(k) + \underline{n}(k), \\ &\text{for } k \in K_s, \\ &= \underline{u}_m(k) \cdot \sigma_m(k) \cdot p_m(k) + \underline{n}(k), \end{aligned} \quad \text{Eq (5)}$$

where

$\underline{r}_{pilot,m}^s(k)$ is a vector of received symbols for the steered MIMO pilot for the m -th eigenmode of $\underline{H}(k)$;

$\sigma_m(k)$ is the m -th diagonal element of $\underline{\Sigma}(k)$; and

$\underline{u}_m(k)$ is the m -th eigenvector/column of $\underline{U}(k)$.

A “received symbol” is a symbol obtained from a receive antenna. The transmitting entity may transmit a complete steered MIMO pilot on all S eigenmodes of $\underline{H}(k)$ in S symbol periods, e.g., on one eigenmode per symbol period using time multiplexing as shown in equation (4). The receiving entity may obtain an estimate of $\underline{U}(k)$, one column at a time, based on the steered MIMO pilot sent using time multiplexing, as shown in equation (5).

The transmitting entity may also transmit the steered MIMO pilot on all S eigenmodes of $\underline{H}(k)$ concurrently in S symbol periods using coding multiplexing. The steered MIMO pilot with code multiplexing may be expressed as:

$$\underline{x}_{pilot}^s(k,n) = \underline{V}(k,n) \cdot \underline{W}(n) \cdot \underline{p}(k,n), \text{ for } k \in K_s, \quad \text{Eq (6)}$$

where $V(k,n)$ is a matrix of right eigenvectors of $H(k,n)$ for subband k in symbol period n . The receiving entity may obtain an estimate of $\underline{U}(k,n)$ after receiving the complete steered MIMO pilot.

The transmitting entity may also transmit the complete steered MIMO pilot for all S eigenmodes of $H(k)$ on S subbands k through $k+S-1$ in one symbol period using subband multiplexing. The transmitting entity may also transmit the steered MIMO pilot on less than S eigenmodes. For example, the transmitting entity may transmit the steered MIMO pilot on the best or principal eigenmode in one symbol period, on the two best eigenmodes in two symbol periods, and so on.

In general, the transmitting entity may transmit the unsteered and steered MIMO pilots in various manners using code, subband, and/or time multiplexing. Code multiplexing allows the transmitting entity to use the maximum transmit power available for each transmit antenna for pilot transmission, which may improve channel estimation performance.

The additional pilot may be a MIMO pilot, as described above. The additional pilot may also be some other type of pilot. For example, the transmitting entity may transmit a single stream of pilot symbols on a single eigenmode or may beam steer a single stream of pilot symbols in some other manner. This additional pilot may be used, for example, to drive the timing offset, correct residual frequency offset, and so on.

The pilot structure includes the base pilot (e.g., MIMO pilot section 240 in FIG. 2) that provides good performance under nominal channel conditions. This results in low overhead for the pilot. Additional pilot may be transmitted if and as needed. The amount of additional pilot to be sent as well as the placement of the additional pilot within a PDU may be flexibly selected based on the channel conditions and/or other factors. For example, a larger amount of additional pilot may be sent under more severe channel conditions. The additional pilot may be sent at or near the start of a PDU, which may simplify channel estimation and data detection and may further reduce buffering requirement. The additional pilot may also be dispersed throughout a PDU, which may improve performance for a time-varying channel.

Referring to FIG. 2, four pilot symbols may be sent on the four pilot subbands in each symbol period in data section 250. These pilot symbols may be used to indicate/signal the content being sent on the 48 data subbands. If each pilot symbol is formed with B bits, then up to 2^{4B} different signaling values may be defined with the four pilot symbols sent on the four pilot subbands. For example, using binary phase shift keying (BPSK), each pilot symbol is formed with one bit, and up to $2^4=16$ different signaling values may be defined with the four pilot symbols.

In general, detection performance for the signaling embedded in the four pilot symbols degrades in proportion to the number of signaling values defined for these pilot symbols. The receiving entity receives noisy versions of the four pilot symbols and needs to ascertain the specific signaling value sent by the transmitting entity based on these noisy received pilot symbols. The receiving entity may compute a metric (e.g., a distance) between the received pilot symbols and the set of pilot symbols for each valid signaling value. The receiving entity then selects the signaling value with the best metric (e.g., the shortest distance) as the value sent by the transmitting entity. Detection error is more likely when there are more valid signaling values from which to choose.

In an embodiment, the four pilot symbols are used to indicate whether data or additional pilot is being sent in the OFDM symbol. Table 2 shows an exemplary signaling set for

this embodiment with four bits b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , and b_4 carried by the four pilot symbols with BPSK.

TABLE 2

Bits	Value	Definition
$b_1b_2b_3b_4$	'0000'	Data is being sent in the OFDM symbol
	'1111'	MIMO pilot is being sent in the OFDM symbol

The additional MIMO pilot may be steered or unsteered, e.g., may be sent in the same manner as data symbols in the PDU. A "data symbol" is a modulation symbol for data.

In another embodiment, the 4 B bits are used to indicate whether additional pilot is being sent in the OFDM symbol and, if yes, specific information for the additional pilot. Table 3 shows an exemplary signaling set for this embodiment with four bits b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , and b_4 carried by the four pilot symbols with BPSK.

TABLE 3

Bits	Value	Definition
b_1b_2	'00'	Data is being sent in the OFDM symbol
	'01'	Steered MIMO pilot is being sent in the OFDM symbol
	'10'	Unsteered MIMO pilot is being sent in the OFDM symbol
	'11'	Reserved
b_3	'0'	Additional pilot is being sent with code multiplexing
	'1'	Additional pilot is being sent with subband multiplexing
b_4	'0'	Additional pilot is being sent on 48 data subbands
	'1'	Additional pilot is being sent on 24 data subbands

For the embodiment shown in Table 3, bits b_1 and b_2 indicate whether an unsteered MIMO pilot, a steered MIMO pilot, or no additional pilot is being sent in the OFDM symbol. Bit b_3 indicates whether the MIMO pilot is being sent using code/time multiplexing or subband multiplexing. For code multiplexing, the MIMO pilot is sent over multiple symbol periods using orthogonal sequences. For example, an unsteered MIMO pilot may be sent from four transmit antennas in four symbol periods using 4-chip Walsh sequences, as shown in equation (2). A steered MIMO pilot may be sent on all four eigenmodes concurrently in four symbol periods using 4-chip Walsh sequences, as shown in equation (6). For subband multiplexing, the MIMO pilot is sent on multiple subbands in one symbol period. For example, an unsteered MIMO pilot may be sent from four transmit antennas on four different subbands in one symbol period (e.g., from transmit antenna 1 on subband k , from transmit antenna 2 on subband $k+1$, from transmit antenna 3 on subband $k+2$, and from transmit antenna 4 on subband $k+3$). A steered MIMO pilot may be sent on four eigenmodes using four different subbands in one symbol period (e.g., on eigenmode 1 using subband k , on eigenmode 2 using subband $k+1$, on eigenmode 3 using subband $k+2$, and on eigenmode 4 using subband $k+3$). Bit b_4 indicates the number of subbands used for the additional pilot. For example, additional pilot symbols may be sent on all 48 data subbands or on only 24 data subbands (e.g., every other data subband).

Tables 2 and 3 show two specific embodiments of the signaling embedded in the four pilot subbands with four bits using BPSK. In general, the 4 B bits for the carrier pilot may be used to convey any type of information for the additional pilot such as (1) whether or not the additional pilot is being sent, (2) the type of additional pilot being sent (e.g., unsteered MIMO pilot, steered MIMO pilot, and so on), (3) the manner in which the pilot is being sent (e.g., code multiplexing, subband multiplexing, time multiplexing, and so on), (4) the

number of subbands used for the additional pilot (e.g., all, half, quarter, or some other number of data subbands), and (5) possibly other pertinent information. More signaling values provide more flexibility in the transmission of the additional pilot. However, detection performance is also worse with more signaling values. A tradeoff may be made between detection performance and pilot insertion flexibility.

The signaling for the additional pilot in a given PDU may also be sent in signal section **230** of the PDU. This signaling may indicate any or all of the possible information noted above for the additional pilot. Furthermore, this signaling may indicate the specific symbol periods in which the additional pilot will be sent (e.g., in the middle of data section **250**, in every quarter of the data section, in every L-th symbol period, and so on).

The carrier pilot may be used to send signaling for the additional pilot, as described above. The carrier pilot may also be used to send other types of signaling such as, for example, the rate (e.g., coding and modulation scheme) used for a PDU being sent, the rate to be used for the other link (e.g., downlink or uplink), power control information (e.g., UP and DOWN power control commands used to adjust transmit power), transmission parameters (e.g., the allocated traffic channels, frequency subbands, and so on), an acknowledgment (ACK) or a negative acknowledgment (NAK) for a PDU received via the other link, a set of base station(s) to use for communication, and so on. Different types of signaling may have different reliability requirements and may employ different encoding schemes and/or different signaling sets. Regardless of the type of signaling to be sent, the transmitting entity may conveniently send this signaling on the pilot subbands, and the receiving entity may quickly detect this signaling.

FIG. 3 shows a flow diagram of a process **300** performed by the transmitting entity to send additional pilot. Process **300** may be performed for each PDU. The transmitting entity multiplexes and transmits the base pilot in the PDU (block **310**). The transmitting entity also determines whether or not to transmit additional pilot in the PDU, e.g., based on channel conditions and/or other factors (block **312**). If additional pilot is not to be sent in the PDU, as determined in block **314**, then the transmitting entity processes and transmits the PDU in the normal manner without any additional pilot (block **316**). Otherwise, if additional pilot is to be sent, then the transmitting entity determines the amount, type, location, and so on, of the additional pilot to be sent in the PDU, e.g., based on the channel conditions and/or other factors (block **318**). The transmitting entity then sends signaling for the additional pilot in the PDU, e.g., embedded in the pilot symbols sent on the four pilot subbands (block **320**). The transmitting entity also multiplexes and transmits the additional pilot as indicated by the signaling (block **322**). The transmitting entity also processes and transmits the PDU in light of the additional pilot (block **324**). For example, the length of the PDU may be extended by the amount of additional pilot being sent in the PDU.

FIG. 4 shows a flow diagram of a process **400** performed by the receiving entity to receive and utilize the additional pilot. Process **400** may also be performed for each PDU. The receiving entity receives the base pilot (e.g., the MIMO pilot sent in MIMO pilot section **240**) and derives a MIMO channel response estimate based on the received base pilot (block **410**). The receiving entity receives signaling for the additional pilot, e.g., from the pilot symbols sent on the four pilot subbands (block **412**). The receiving entity determines whether or not additional pilot is being sent based on the received signaling (block **414**). If additional pilot is not being

sent, then the process proceeds to block **420**. Otherwise, the receiving entity receives and demultiplexes the additional pilot as indicated by the received signaling (block **416**). The receiving entity then derives an improved MIMO channel response estimate with the additional pilot (block **418**). The receiving entity uses the channel response estimate to perform data detection on received data symbols for the PDU (block **420**).

FIG. 5 shows a block diagram of a transmitting entity **510** and a receiving entity **550** in a MIMO system **500**. Transmitting entity **510** may be an access point or a user terminal. Receiving entity **550** may also be an access point or a user terminal.

At transmitting entity **510**, a TX data processor **512** processes (e.g., encodes, interleaves, and symbol maps) traffic/packet data to obtain data symbols. A TX spatial processor **520** receives and demultiplexes pilot and data symbols onto the proper subbands, performs spatial processing as appropriate, and provides T streams of transmit symbols for the T transmit antennas to T OFDM modulators (Mod) **530a** through **530t**. Each OFDM modulator **530** performs OFDM modulation on a respective transmit symbol stream and provides a stream of samples to an associated transmitter unit (TMTR) **532**. Each transmitter unit **532** processes (e.g., converts to analog, amplifies, filters, and frequency upconverts) its sample stream to generate a modulated signal. Transmitter units **532a** through **532t** provide T modulated signals for transmission from T antennas **534a** through **534t**, respectively.

At receiving entity **550**, R antennas **552a** through **552r** receive the T transmitted signals, and each antenna **552** provides a received signal to a respective receiver unit (RCVR) **554**. Each receiver unit **554** processes its received signal and provides a corresponding sample stream to an associated OFDM demodulator (Demod) **560**. Each OFDM demodulator **560** performs OFDM demodulation on its sample stream and provides received data symbols to a receive (RX) spatial processor **570** and received pilot symbols to a channel estimator **584** within a controller **580**. Channel estimator **584** derives channel response estimates for the MIMO channel between transmitting entity **510** and receiving entity **550** for subbands used for data transmission. The channel response estimates may be derived with the base pilot and/or the additional pilot sent by transmitting entity **510**. Controller **580** also derives spatial filter matrices based on the MIMO channel response estimates. RX spatial processor **570** performs receiver spatial processing (or spatial matched filtering) on the received data symbols for each subband with the spatial filter matrix derived for that subband and provides detected data symbols for the subband. Each detected data symbol is an estimate of a data symbol sent by transmitting entity **510**. An RX data processor **572** then processes the detected data symbols for all subbands and provides decoded data.

Controllers **540** and **580** control the operation of the processing units at transmitting entity **510** and receiving entity **550**, respectively. Memory units **542** and **582** store data and/or program codes used by controllers **540** and **580**, respectively.

FIG. 6 shows a block diagram of an embodiment of TX spatial processor **520** at transmitting entity **510**. Within processor **520**, a TX data spatial processor **610** receives and performs spatial processing on the data symbols for transmission via the T transmit antennas or the S eigenmodes of each data subband. TX data spatial processor **610** provides T streams of spatially processed data symbols for the T transmit antennas to T symbol multiplexers (Mux) **640a** through **640t**. A TX pilot spatial processor **620** performs spatial processing

on pilot symbols and provides (1) an unsteered MIMO pilot for transmission from the T transmit antennas or (2) a steered MIMO pilot for transmission on up to S eigenmodes of each subband used for pilot transmission. TX pilot spatial processor **620** provides spatially processed pilot symbols for the T transmit antennas to T symbol multiplexers **640a** through **640t**.

A TX pilot signaling processor **630** generates signaling for the additional pilot, if any, being sent. For the embodiment shown in FIG. 6, the signaling for the additional pilot is embedded within the pilot symbols sent on the four pilot subbands for the carrier pilot. TX pilot signaling processor **630** provides carrier pilot symbols, with the signaling embedded therein, to symbol multiplexers **640a** through **640t**. Each symbol multiplexer **640** receives and multiplexes the spatially processed data symbols, the spatially processed pilot symbols, and the carrier pilot symbols for its transmit antenna onto the proper subband and symbol period. T symbol multiplexers **640a** through **640t** provide T streams for transmit symbols for the T transmit antennas to T OFDM modulators **530a** through **530t**.

Each OFDM modulator **530** performs OFDM modulation on a respective transmit symbol stream and provides a corresponding OFDM symbol stream. For each symbol period, each OFDM modulator **530** obtains K frequency-domain values, e.g., for 48 data and/or pilot symbols to be sent on the 48 data subbands, four carrier pilot symbols to be sent on the four pilot subbands, and 12 signal values of zero for the 12 unused subbands. An inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT) unit **650** transforms the K frequency-domain values to the time domain with a K-point IFFT and provides a “transformed” symbol that contains K time-domain chips. To combat intersymbol interference (ISI), which is caused by frequency selective fading, a cyclic prefix generator **652** repeats a portion of each transformed symbol to form a corresponding OFDM symbol. The repeated portion is often called a cyclic prefix or guard interval. An OFDM symbol period (or simply, a symbol period) is the duration of one OFDM symbol.

FIG. 7 shows a block diagram of an embodiment of TX pilot signaling processor **630**. Controller **540** provides a signaling value for the additional pilot to a signaling look-up table (LUT) **710**, which then provides four pilot symbols corresponding to this signaling value to four multipliers **712a** through **712d**. Each multiplier **712** also receive a PN sequence from a PN generator **714** and, for each symbol period, multiplies the pilot symbol for that symbol period with the PN value for that symbol period to generate a scrambled pilot symbol. Multipliers **712a** through **712d** provide four scrambled pilot symbols for the four pilot subbands to T symbol multiplexers **640a** through **640t**. Each symbol multiplexer **640i**, for $i=1 \dots T$, multiplexes the scrambled pilot symbols onto the four pilot subbands used for the carrier pilot and further multiplexes spatially processed data and pilot symbols for transmit antenna i onto the data subbands.

The pilot transmission and signaling techniques described herein may be implemented by various means. For example, these techniques may be implemented in hardware, software, or a combination thereof. For a hardware implementation, the processing units used to transmit additional pilot and signaling may be implemented within one or more application specific integrated circuits (ASICs), digital signal processors (DSPs), digital signal processing devices (DSPDs), programmable logic devices (PLDs), field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), processors, controllers, micro-controllers, micro-processors, other electronic units designed to perform the functions described herein, or a combination thereof. The

processing units used to receive the additional pilot and signaling may also be implemented within one or more ASICs, DSPs, and so on.

For a software implementation, the techniques described herein may be implemented with modules (e.g., procedures, functions, and so on) that perform the functions described herein. The software codes may be stored in a memory unit (e.g., memory units **542** and/or **582** in FIG. 5) and executed by a processor (e.g., controller **540** and/or **580** in FIG. 5). The memory unit may be implemented within the processor or external to the processor, in which case it can be communicatively coupled to the processor via various means as is known in the art.

The previous description of the disclosed embodiments is provided to enable any person skilled in the art to make or use the present invention. Various modifications to these embodiments will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and the generic principles defined herein may be applied to other embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown herein but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and novel features disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of transmitting signaling in a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) communication system utilizing orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), comprising:

selecting a signaling value from among a plurality of signaling values;

selecting a set of pilot symbols from among a plurality of sets of pilot symbols, wherein each of the plurality of sets of pilot symbols corresponds to a different one of the plurality of signaling values, and wherein the selected set of pilot symbols corresponds to the selected signaling value, and

multiplexing the selected set of pilot symbols on a first set of frequency subbands used for a carrier pilot, wherein the plurality of signaling values includes a signaling value that indicates that one or more additional pilot symbols for deriving an improved channel response estimation are being transmitted on a second set of frequency subbands.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the carrier pilot is suitable for use by a receiving entity to track a phase of a carrier signal used by a transmitting entity.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the selected set of pilot symbols is transmitted on the first set of frequency subbands and the additional pilot symbols are concurrently transmitted on the second set of frequency subbands in a symbol period.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of signaling values further include another signaling value indicating data symbols are being transmitted on the second set of frequency subbands.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein a selected signaling value indicates a type of an additional pilot being transmitted.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein a selected signaling value indicates a mode of transmission for an additional pilot being transmitted.

7. An apparatus in a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) communication system utilizing orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), comprising:

a controller configured to select a signaling value from among a plurality of signaling values;

a processor configured to select a set of pilot symbols from among a plurality of sets of pilot symbols, wherein each of the plurality of sets of pilot symbols corresponds to a

13

different one of the plurality of signaling values, and wherein the selected set of pilot symbols corresponds to the selected signaling value; and

a multiplexer configured to multiplex the selected set of pilot symbols on a first set of frequency subbands used for a carrier pilot, wherein the plurality of signaling values includes a signaling value that indicates the presence or absence of one or more additional pilot symbols for deriving an improved channel response estimation being transmitted on a second set of frequency subbands.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein the selected set of pilot symbols is transmitted on the first set of frequency subbands and the additional pilot symbols are concurrently transmitted on the second set of frequency subbands in a symbol period.

9. An apparatus in a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) communication system utilizing orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), comprising:

means for selecting a signaling value from among a plurality of signaling values;

means for selecting a set of pilot symbols from among a plurality of sets of pilot symbols wherein each of the plurality of sets of pilot symbols corresponds to a different one of the plurality of signaling values, and wherein the selected set of pilot symbols corresponds to the selected signaling value; and

means for multiplexing the selected set of pilot symbols on a first set of frequency subbands used for carrier pilot, wherein the plurality of signaling values includes a signaling value that indicates the presence or absence of one or more additional pilot symbols for deriving an improved channel response estimation being transmitted on a second set of frequency subbands.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the selected set of pilot symbols is transmitted on the first set of frequency subbands and the additional pilot symbols are concurrently transmitted on the second set of frequency subbands in a symbol period.

14

11. A machine-readable medium encoded with instructions for transmitting signaling in a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) communication system utilizing orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM), the instructions comprising code for:

selecting a signaling value from among a plurality of signaling values;

selecting a set of pilot symbols from among a plurality of sets of pilot symbols, wherein each of the plurality of sets of pilot symbols corresponds to a different one of the plurality of signaling values, and wherein the selected set of pilot symbols corresponds to the selected signaling value; and

multiplexing the selected set of pilot symbols on a first set of frequency subbands used for a carrier pilot, wherein the plurality of signaling values includes a signaling value that indicates the presence or absence of one or more additional pilot symbols for deriving an improved channel response estimation being transmitted on a second set of frequency subbands.

12. The machine-readable medium of claim 11, wherein the carrier pilot is suitable for use by a receiving entity to track a phase of a carrier signal used by a transmitting entity.

13. The machine-readable medium of claim 11, wherein the selected set of pilot symbols is transmitted on the first set of frequency subbands and the additional pilot symbols are concurrently transmitted on the second set of frequency subbands in a symbol period.

14. The machine-readable medium of claim 11, wherein the plurality of signaling values further include another signaling value indicating data symbols are being transmitted on the second set of frequency subbands.

15. The machine-readable medium of claim 11, wherein a selected signaling value indicates a type of an additional pilot being transmitted.

16. The machine-readable medium of claim 11, wherein a selected signaling value indicates a mode of transmission for an additional pilot being transmitted.

* * * * *